

The China Mail.

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號六月五年一十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1881.

日九初月四年巳辛

Price, \$21 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, T. C. BATES HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, E. C. SAMUEL DICKSON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZSEN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—MORIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Canton. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOERBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be stipulated on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWELIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq.

H. DE O. FORBES, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

A. G. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, March 12, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE," POKFULUM ROAD, lately occupied by Mr J. M. ARMSTRONG. And, No. 2, Old Bailey Street. Also, No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 4, PRAYA EAST (known as the "BLUE HOUSE"); with Possession on the 1st of May.

Also,
GROUND FLOORS OF HOUSES, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, PRAYA EAST. Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate Possession; and No. 4, with Possession on the 1st of May.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1881. my13

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS IN CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, CAINE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts.....\$16 per doz. Case.

Pints.....\$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$100

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

NOW READY.

A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the

RECENT LABEL CASE of

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in Criminal Sessions, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press.

To which is now added a Report of the Case of

PITMAN V. KESWICK

AND OTHERS.

Price per Copy, - - - 50 CENTS.

Orders are now being booked.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, April 13, 1881.

Ninth Volume of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 4.—Vol. IX.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS—

Scraps from Chinese Mythology.

Transit Passes in the Province of Kwangtung.

Notes on the Korean Language.

The "Tai-hai" King; or the Respiration of the Embryo.

The Ju Shing Considered in its Relation to the Remaining Tones.

The Intermittent Question.

Notions of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Botanical Notes.

The Arabic Numeral.

A Chinese Pilgrim on the Way to Mecca.

Chinese Mahometans at Mecca.

How Musk is Made.

Tales from Chinese History.

Chinese Proverbs.

Various Kinds of Chinese Ink.

The Curious Inscription at Mecca.

The Arvan Origin of the Cambodians.

Bank Notes.

大紅紙.

"Tham."

Stone Icons.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of the

Verif-Letter and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Miss Bird's "Japan," 2 Vols.

Shock's "Steam Boilers."

"The Royal Romances," Japanese Illustrations.

"Year Book Facts for 1881."

"Hongkong to Himalayas," by Clark.

Laxton's "Price Book for 1881."

"Memoirs of Madame de Remusat."

Goidke's "Life of Christ."

Roundhall's "Muscles and Nerves."

Lee's "Laws of Shipping," new edition.

Knox's "Siam and Java."

Froude's "Short Studies."

Marshall's "Through America."

Brewer's "Reader's Hand-book."

Machon's "Aid Book to Engineering Enterprises."

LETTER WRITERS.

"Japanese Papers," Dr. Oiley's.

Hongkong, April 18, 1881.

VIENNA AND PARIS FANS.

CHEAP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

CLEVER MECHANICAL TOYS.

Froude's "English in Ireland."

New TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including "Enoch."

Mailhall's "Progress of the World."

Gangue's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Amesley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."

Allen's "Engineer's Guide."

Burgess's "Engineer's Guide."

Boss's "Cores."

Keith Johnston's "Map of World," on roller.

New Engineering and Nautical Works.

A New STOCK OF PURSES, CARD CASES, MONEY CASES, WRITING CASES, and other LEATHER GOODS.

The New WHITEHALL STATIONERY.

Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs SAYLE & Co. respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the Public

that they have REMOVED from their Old Premises "THE VICTORIA

EXCHANGE" into the Building situated nearly opposite, between Messrs LANE,

CRAWFORD & Co.'s and Messrs LINDSEY & DAVIS', and generally known as "THE

OSBORNE'S STORE." BUSINESS will be CONDUCTED in these Commodious PREMISES

during the Re-building of the "EXCHANGE," and every attention will be given to

endeavour to secure continued Patronage.

Hongkong, April 30, 1881. my14

Intimations.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at this

Office up till Noon of SATUR-

DAY, 12th inst., for the REPAIR

of the LIGHTER SLIP in the NAVAL

YARD, according to Specification and

Conditions, which may be seen on application

to the Undersigned.

The lowest or any Tender will not be

necessarily accepted.

GEORGE COLES,

For Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,

Hongkong, April 23, 1881. my7

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED in the

SPANISH CONSULATE (Bootham Road,

Balls Court, No. 1), up to the 11th inst.,

at Noon, for the CONSTRUCTION of a

STEAM ENGINE compound system, with

BOILER, of about 70 Horse Power, with

Power, with a Surface Condenser.

For further Information, about the space

assigned to said Engine and other Particulars,

apply to the Undersigned.

Builders intending to Tender are re-

quested to present plans, which in case of

being not admitted will be returned to the

owner.

A. MENCARINI,

Consult. for Spain.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. my10

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Directors have declared an EXTRA

DIVIDEND of SIX per cent. on

SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL, Payable at the

Office of the Secretaries on the 28th

Instant, to Shareholders of Record on the

21st Instant.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Secretaries.

Shanghai, April 18, 1881. my23

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of the SHARE CERTIFICATES for

TWO SHARES in the above Com-

pany, numbered respectively 880 and 902,

the former registered in the name of CHAN

SOON GHEE, and the latter in that of WOO

LAU TUCK, both of Hongkong, are hereby

notified that the said SHARES have been

SOLD by the Court of Directors, in accordance

with the Provisions of the Deed of Settle-

ment, and the proceeds are held by the

Company until satisfactory Proof is

furnished of the right and title of any

Claimant thereto.

Any Person or Persons claiming to be so

entitled are requested to communicate with

the Undersigned, on or before 31st May

next.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,

Secretary.

Shanghai, April 30, 1881. my29

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agree-

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS AND SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN AND CHINESE LOOKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS AND CHALK.
FANUS CORIUM FOR BOOTS.
American AXES AND HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS AND BLUE LIGHTS.
DODGIE'S OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

STATIONERY

For LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
in
Hongkong.

NEW BOOKS

INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.

A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHNITZ'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
WORKS, &c.

WORKS OF REFERENCE,
ALMANACKS,
DIARIES,
SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S OUTLET.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WESLEY AND SONS' London-made SPORT-
ING GUNS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
Self-Shot-Extracting REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.
TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,

FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROOTS.

All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
GROCERIES.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.

FAIR'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON-CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM-CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBIN'S Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINE and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEVEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Insurances.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000.

Board of Directors.

KOH MOON WAI, Esq., Chairman.

BAN HUP, Esq., LEUNG ON, Esq.,

K. YIN KAI, Esq., CHONG FENG, Esq.,

QUAN HOI CHUNE, Esq.,

KWOK YUN KAI, Esq., Manager.

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Asst. & Secretary.

THE Company grants POLICIES on

MARINE RISKS to all parts of the

World, payable at any of its AGENCIES.

Contributory Dividends are payable to

all Contributors of Business, whether they

are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—

No. 2, Queen's Road West,

Hongkong, March 14, 1881.

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$23,268

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-
CUMULATIONS, 8th

April, 1880.....\$1,913,268

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., F. D. HIRSH, Esq.,

Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

48 and 49, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS

of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-
nually distributed among all Contributors

of Business in proportion to the Premium

paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 10c81

THE INTERNATIONAL MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are

prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE

RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, Nov. 27, 1880. 27c81

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the

last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.00

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$ 300,000.00

RESERVE FUND.....\$ 425,000.00

BALANCE UNPAID.....\$ 70,278.43

DIVIDEND PAID TO SHARE-
HOLDERS.....20% per annum.

DIVIDEND PAID TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS

OF BUSINESS, 25% on the amount

of their Contributions.

THE Company grants POLICIES on MARINE

RISKS to all parts of the World, pay-
able at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE

TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSI-
NESS, WHETHER THEY ARE SHARE-

HOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLDSMITH,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 13, 1880.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund unpaid £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Fochow, Shanghai,

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1880.

NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected

from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 12 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$2.50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. MURRAY
BAIR, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

SAILOR'S HOME

ANY Out-of-Clothing, Boots, or

PAVING will be thankfully received at

the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "Diamante,"

Captain CULLIN, will be

despatched for the above

Port TO-MORROW, the 7th Inst., at Noon,

instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my7

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The British Steamer

"Fortigera,"

Captain BLANCO, will be

despatched for the above

Ports, and will leave this on MONDAY,

the 9th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as

previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HING KEE & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my9

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer

"Ensayo,"

Captain BLANCO, will be

despatched for the above

Ports, and will leave this on MONDAY

Next, the 9th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my9

NOTICE.

THE Yearly General MEETING of the

MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB

will take place at the HONGKONG CLUB

House on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4

o'clock p.m.

By Order,

EDWARD BEART,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my13

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A First BONUS of TWENTY per cent.

on Contributions and an interim

Dividend of One hundred and twenty dol-
lars per Share for the year 1880, will be

payable on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant.

Vouchers may be had on application at

the Office of the Society on and after that

date.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my20

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR:

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES.

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th day of May,

1881, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

"ADRIEN," Commandant HERMANDEZ,

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above place.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 18th of May, 1881. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1881. my19

FOR SALE.

M. DE SOUZA GONCALVES well-known

Black Label with 3 grapes @ \$18 1/2 case of

1 dozen

wreck on its coast, the vessel of the other. The treaty provides that all expenses incurred by the Government of the United States for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of needy shipwrecked Japanese subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid to the Government of the United States by that of Japan, and a similar course of procedure to the above shall be observed by the Government of the United States in the case of assistance being given by that of Japan to shipwrecked citizens of the United States. But neither the Government of the United States nor that of Japan shall be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel or the property on board. All such expenses shall be charged upon the property saved, and shall be repaid by the persons interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same. No charge shall be made by the Government of the United States nor by that of Japan for the expenses of the Government Officers, Police, or local functionaries who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers assisting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. The treaty is to take effect 30 days after the exchange of ratifications at Washington.

Immigration of East Indian coolies into British Guiana.—A somewhat extensive scale. During the year 1879, 6,683 immigrants were introduced into the colony from India. The total immigrant population living on estates of the colony—consisting of Chinese, African, and others—was in 1879 was 64,814, of whom no less than 57,916 were East Indians. Since the immigration from India to the colony began, 38 ships have conveyed 13,995 return emigrants back to India. They departed among them, for remittance to India, savings to the amount of \$244,176, besides a large amount of jewellery and specie which they took away with them. The colony exports annually about 100,000 tons of sugar produced chiefly by coolie labour; and in many parts of the colony the Indians are extensively cultivating rice, while a very large number is now employed in the industry, which promises to be a very remunerative one. The coolies say they are able to make a very good living out of it, and that they get as many as three crops of the land in one year. The condition of the coolies themselves is described in the Government Immigration Report as being very kind and both by their masters and by the Magistrates of the colony, who have at all times evinced a desire to protect their interests, and to listen patiently to their complaints. They can always obtain plenty of work, various kinds of stores to take it, and are well remunerated. There is plenty of light work to be had even for children between the ages of six and twelve. The cost of living is very cheap, so that a man, his wife, and a couple of children, if industrious and industrious, can save a good deal of money in a very short time.—*Times.*

The following line telegrams may be read with interest in connection with Reuter's message given in another column:—

London, March 29.—It has transpired that the sudden calling together of the British Cabinet yesterday afternoon, caused by the receipt of alarming intelligence from Ireland. Two questions were discussed by the Ministers. One was the Basuto War and the other the confidential report of the Irish Government.

Mr. Forster announced that intelligence from Ireland was of a most alarming character, although the attitude of the people appeared to be tranquil on the surface. Mr. Forster stated that according to information in possession of the Irish Government, the tranquillity of the people had increased the business of the authorities in the north, and that the Government was informed in the possession of Dublin Castle authorities caused them to believe that an insurrectionary outbreak might be expected at any moment.

Paris, March 29.—The Greek question grows daily more serious. It is generally conceded that war with Turkey is unavoidable, and it will be impossible for England to keep out of the fray. The present Government of England cannot permit the Turks to overwhelm the Greeks, which will surely happen if Greece has no fleet worth the name, while the Turks have some of the best gunboats in Europe. The Greeks have only the Whitehead torpedoes to rely on, which have so lately come into their possession that they will be unable to make them of any practical value.

We wonder why more lands are not brought under poppy cultivation in the Behar Agency and the poppy cultivation in the Behar Agency, thrown out altogether. The total quantity of land under cultivation in the Behar Agency during the past year was 4,15,280 bigas, and the produce 41,268 manna, i.e., about 4 seers per biga. In the Behar Agency, the total quantity of land cultivated with poppy was 3,98,920 bigas, and the yield 50,987 manna, i.e., about 4 seers per biga. If this course be followed, more than one lakh of bigas can be drawn out from poppy cultivation altogether, and utilized for the production of food-stuffs, without it telling in any way against the revenue now derived from opium. It is clear that lands in districts comprised in the Behar Agency yield more than the lands in the Behar Agency, and instead of bringing more lands under poppy cultivation in Behar, strenuous efforts should be made to increase the area of poppy cultivation in North-West. As it is, even during the last year it appears as if 10,000 bigas more have been brought under poppy cultivation in Behar. This is altogether a wrong course to pursue, and it is to be hoped that no more mischievous zeal should be spent in this direction.—*Behar Herald, March 8.*

In a long article advocating a Volunteer Cavalry for Calcutta, the *Englishman* makes the following remarks:—

Volunteering in India is very different to volunteering in England, where a man who serves as a Volunteer in India is performing not only a duty to the State, but a duty to his family, in qualifying himself to be their protector in time of need. Soldiers look on Volunteers in India in a very different light to Volunteers in England, where volunteering in India is a source of nearly all the pleasure connected with such work in England. Here are no admiring maidens to accompany the "soldiers" on their gay marches to pretty suburban villages; no crowds of villagers to assemble round the banners on fine summer evenings and cheer the volunteers; no "belle" eyes; no halts at the most picturesque country inns, or promenade on the pier to "our" band with a comely woman who is proud to walk with one who has a share in that band. No Indian "belle" and no "belle" to be seen. Volunteering in India is a duty to the man who enrolls himself and to go through wearisome drills on hot, dust-covered maidens; or travel to the far-off solitary but to qualify themselves in military. A man who does this may grasp his rifle with satisfaction, and lay

union to his soul that he is doing his duty by his country. Most young Englishmen only require to be shown how they can be useful to the State and they will immediately sacrifice much of their personal pleasure to what they consider their duty. We Englishmen pride ourselves on doing duty for duty's sake, but we have first to be clearly shown that it is our duty. If 1857 did not convince Englishmen that it was their duty to be volunteers while in India, an "angel from heaven" could not adduce a more convincing argument.

The revised text of the New Testament which will appear in May will contain some rather important revisions, which no doubt will originate a hot dispute between the Doctors of Divinity. As far as our information goes, and for some of it we are indebted to an American contemporary, the two disputed texts in the New Testament will remain in the revised edition, but they will be supplemented by a marginal note stating that their authenticity has been questioned, and they are supposed to be interpolations in the Greek manuscript. There are a few verbal changes and omissions that will give the bibliolatrist a good deal of uneasiness, and, possibly lead him into the maze of biblical criticism and discussion. The famous words of Agrippa unto Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," is altered to read thus:—"With but little persuasion thou wouldst have made me a Christian." In our opinion the point of the sentence is destroyed by this change; but it seems accuracy in translation was the main object of the revisers, and that is the reason of this modification. Dean Alford recommended the text to be altered thus:—"Almost thou persuadest thyself that thou canst make me a Christian." The following passages are struck out of the revised edition, Matthew xiii. 14, Mark iv. 44, John v. 4; Matthew iv. 13. The Lord's Prayer has received a slight alteration, and the words "thy kingdom come" are altered to "thy kingdom be done." The last portion reads thus: "Deliver us from the evil one" and then the prayer concludes. The ascription of power, kingdom, and glory which the Father gives to the Son, is altered. The addition of the word "one" was made, because the revisers held the opinion that "evil" ought to have been personified, and also was meant to apply to what is considered as a person, and that is the "Evil One," and because the revisers held the opinion that the Son may be delivered from that antiquated personification of badness that one knows of under many and various hard appellations, which to mention in polite society is considered impolite.—*Shanghai Courier.*

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LARCENY.
Lum Afat, 27, barman, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two silk umbrellas, value about \$5, on the 6th inst. Defendant slept, last night, on No. 3 lighter, the property of the Messageries Maritimes Company. This morning, Lum Afat, a sampan on board the lighter, when he awoke, found two umbrellas, a pair of shoes and a jacket, which belonged to him, and to Tam Aoi, the owner of the lighter. The umbrellas were found by a constable in the defendant's possession. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for four months with hard labour.

ASSAULT.
Chan Afat, 21, coolie, was charged with assaulting Ho Aing, an umbrella maker, on the 1st inst. Complainant made a statement to the effect that on the 1st inst. he met the defendant in First Street, and asked him to pay him 200 cash, which he owed him. Defendant got angry, and struck complainant on the head with a bamboo, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. A friend of defendant's also struck complainant in the side. He had to go to Hospital from the effects of the blows received, and had only just been discharged. Complainant's evidence was corroborated by Ho Aing, an umbrella maker, who saw the assault made by defendant. The prisoner, who denied beating the complainant, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

Wong Aun, 32, coolie, was charged with assaulting one Ho A, on the 5th inst. Complainant gave evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until he is able to give evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until he is able to give evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until he is able to give evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until he is able to give evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until he is able to give evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until he is able to give evidence to the effect that he was charged, two days ago, at the Police Court, with assaulting a man, but was discharged. Last evening, the man whom he had been charged with assaulting, came with defendant and several others, and asked him to pay him for some medicine. Complainant refused to pay him anything. The defendant then took out an iron bar and struck him a blow on the head, and his companions beat him. Witness seized the defendant and called for the police, but the other men got away. The blood on defendant's coat came from complainant's head, which was cut. Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and to be kept in custody until

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., about the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It is the forty-first number sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which under the name of *Notes and Queries* has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Celestine Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now astonishingly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Six Kings*, by Mr. E. J. Ekins, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and editorial footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore naturally great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-superstition in some of its almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertising.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office here regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.B. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullman Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.80
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.75

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) (Gap), ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 50 cts.
Day, ... 80 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... \$5.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 4.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 3.00
4th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 2.00
5th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 1.50
6th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 1.00
7th Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 ... 0.50

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour, ... 50
Half an Hour, ... 30
After 6 p.m., ... 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 50 cents
Half Day, ... 30
Three Hours, ... 15
One Hour, ... 5
Half Hour, ... 3

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything be inserted in except book side Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 3 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador with all Danish, Dutch, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—
Letters, 10 cents per oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 10 cents.
Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—
Letters, 10
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 2*
Books & Patterns, 5*

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, 30
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5
Books & Patterns, 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery. † There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.
* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.
* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao in either direction, ... 5 cents.
Between any other two of the following (Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Shanghai, Japan, &c.) ... 10 cents.

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fuzhou, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, and may be sent by Parcel Post.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed or damaged by the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

3. The parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

5. It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately after the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and stamps, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at that rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2, ... 18 cents.
" 25, ... 36
" 50, ... 54
" 100, ... 72
" 250, ... 108
" 500, ... 144
Local and Intercolonial Orders.
Up to \$25 or 25, ... 25 cents.
" 50 or 50, ... 50
" 100 or 100, ... 75
" 250 or 250, ... 100
" 500 or 500, ... 125

5.—Letters of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order is crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order is not presented within six months after the date of issue, it will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

10.—Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.